

*Newcomb Dilke Esq*

*for the author*

PAPERS

REFERRING TO

THE PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS

FROM

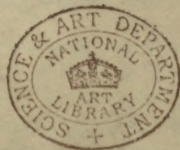
INDIA

FOR THE

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

BY

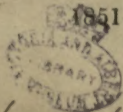
J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D.



LONDON:

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1851.



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PARTS

THE PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS

INDIA

INDUSTRIAL LABORERS OF INDIA

BY J. J. MITCHELL

PRINTED BY C. AND J. ADLARD, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

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26.6.96



PAPERS REFERRING TO THE PROPOSED CONTRIBUTIONS FROM  
INDIA FOR THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

BY J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D.

(1849.)

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EXTRACTS

FROM A REPORT BY MESSRS. COLE AND FULLER

TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE ALBERT,

President of the Society of Arts, &c. &c.

OF

*Preliminary Inquiries into the willingness of Manufacturers and others to support*

PERIODICAL EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORKS OF INDUSTRY

OF ALL NATIONS.

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"Before concluding this Report, we would inform your Royal Highness, that, as it appeared likely that the East Indies would be able to contribute very largely to the division of the Exhibition proposed to consist of Raw Materials, it was deemed advisable to confer with Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B., the Chairman of the East India Company, and some of the principal officers of the India House. The Chairman cordially entered into the proposal, and thought he might undertake to say that the Court, when the subject was brought before them, would give their cordial co-operation in promoting your Royal Highness's proposal in every way.\* For his own part, he said he

\* "In a subsequent letter the Chairman of the East India Company says: 'I beg to inform you that I communicated to the Court of Directors the conversation which I had with you on the subject of the proposed Exhibition of the Works of Industry, which His Royal Highness the Prince Albert is desirous to institute in the year 1851. I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of His Royal Highness, that the Court expressed their entire concurrence in the views which I then suggested, and that they will be prepared to give their cordial co-operation in carrying out the wishes of His Royal Highness, by obtaining from India such specimens of the products and manufactures of that country as may tend to illustrate its resources, and add to the interest of the Great National Exhibition of which His Royal Highness is the patron.'

(Signed) "A. GALLOWAY." "

would be happy at once to make any preliminary inquiries of the Governor-General, even by the next mail, if it were desired. He suggested that a communication should be opened with Dr. Royle, the head of the Botanical department, and in charge of the correspondence relative to the natural productions of India. Dr. Royle has been so obliging as to furnish a communication on this subject, which will be found in the Appendix, No. 3. The Chairman expressed his desire to be informed further on the subject. Mr. Melvill, the Secretary, said that the East India Company had always exhibited the utmost desire to promote the interests of Art and Science, and he instanced the establishment of magnetic observatories in India, made at the suggestion of the British Association. He was sure there would be every disposition throughout India to assist. Mr. Peacock, Examiner of India Correspondence, pointed out that raw products would be perhaps the chief feature, as British manufactures had supplanted the native manufactures so extensively. At the same time, he enumerated various manufactures still produced in India, such as goldsmiths' work, metal-work, ivory-work, pottery, mosaics, shawls, muslin, carpets, &c., and he thought these would furnish a considerable show. Perhaps some of the rich Parsees would be induced to exhibit specimens. It was remarked by others, that there would be mutual advantages of great importance both to India and this country: to India in calling forth new products and directing attention to the subject, and to this country in furnishing suggestions, &c. and new materials for manufactures.

The following is the communication referred to in the above Report:

*"On the Exhibition of Raw Products and Manufactured Articles from India."*

"INDIA, vast in extent and diversified in surface, is remarkable as the cradle of one, at least, of the nations who earliest practised the arts and cultivated the sciences which characterise civilization, and from whence these travelled to the West, and, perhaps, also to the East. Its present inhabitants continue to venerate sciences which they know only by name, and practise arts of which they know not the principles; and this with a skill not only remarkable for the early period at which it attained perfection, but also for the manner in which it has remained stationary for so many ages. This can be explained only by the fact, that the son was unable to add to the manual dexterity of his father, and could not improve an art which he knew



only as a routine process. But when Commerce was in its infancy, or dealt only in the most precious commodities, these arts could not have been practised unless India had contained within itself all the raw materials which Art could convert into useful articles or elegant ornaments. Without cotton, the so-called 'webs of woven air' could have had no existence. Without numerous barks, woods, and flowers, dyeing could not have been practised, and calico-printing would probably not have been invented. If an *Indigofera* had not been indigenous, indigo would never have derived its name from India, nor have afforded us the proof, in the stripe of mummy-cloth, of the early commercial intercourse between its native country and Egypt. Neither would sugar have been arranged by the Greeks with honeys, nor the Indians described as those who 'bibunt tenera dulces ab arundine succos,' unless they had had the cane-like *saccharum* as a plant of their country. Neither in Persia would the proverb of 'giving an Indian answer,' have been considered equivalent to a cut with an Indian sword, unless the Hindoos had possessed the ore which enabled them to manufacture their far-famed *wootz* steel; and gunpowder is likely to have been invented at an early age only in a country where 'villanous saltpetre' is abundant.

"Besides these, India possesses an immense number, both of animal and of vegetable, as well as of mineral substances, well fitted for arts and manufactures of every kind; and the country has often been described as capable of producing, within its own limits, almost all the useful products of every other quarter of the globe. But it is difficult for a manufacturer to ascertain whether India, or any other foreign country, contains any substance which may be useful even for his own purposes; for it is unknown in the markets of his country, and no mention is made of it in the price currents of its commerce. If it should be included in a foreign catalogue, it is by some name that is unknown to him, and in the explanation of which dictionaries often lend no assistance; for the authors, usually acquainted only with words, attempt to define things of which they have no knowledge. Manufacturers, brokers, and merchants, are moreover, in this country, generally unacquainted with the natural sciences which would, in many cases, lead them to the discovery of new products. Finally, our commercial tariffs and custom-house officers, instead of facilitating, threw, until very recently, unreasonable obstacles in the introduction of new and unknown products.

"There appear only two available methods by which a manufacturer can be made acquainted with the existence of foreign products likely to be useful in his business: one is, by the collection of such in-

formation as is obtainable respecting them, and arranging it according to the most prominent properties of such substances. When these are so arranged, it is comparatively easy for any one to ascertain whether India, or any other foreign country, contains any useful or ornamental product which might be employed instead of, and be cheaper than, that already in use.

"Thus, among clothing and cordage plants, an inquirer might search for substitutes for hemp and flax.

"Among timber trees he would find described the different kinds of wood.

"Among the plants which yield oil and fatty substances he would find the means of supplying the wants of those who cannot go to the expense of a high-priced animal oil.

"So among gums, resins, colouring matters, tanning substances, the manufacturer might seek for a new and more efficient agent to answer his purpose, or find a cheap substitute for what he already employs.

"But with the most simple arrangement and clearly conveyed information the manufacturer generally would feel little interest about unknown natural products and their strange names, unless he had an opportunity of seeing and of personally examining them. Then a glance of his practised eye, or the slightest handling of a new substance, informs him whether it is likely to be of use for his purposes. The collection, therefore, of such substances, and arranging them also, as above, according to their properties, is the only method calculated at once to interest the public and to give such confidence to the manufacturer as to induce him to submit them to trial. Their exhibition, therefore, is calculated not only to be of great use to the manufacturer, but of essential benefit to such countries as possess many little known products possessed of valuable properties, and procurable in large quantities at a cheap rate, if a demand could be created for them. India, already the *Koh-i-noor* of the British crown, could contribute to such a collection so large a number of such products as would prove incontestably how valuable an appendage it is of the British Empire during peace, and how much more so it might become, in case of war with more than one nation. Though the writer possesses many of these products in small quantities in his own collection, a little preliminary notice, and the concurrence of the authorities, would be required to procure them for the purposes of general exhibition.

"As India produced the raw material and manufactured it into a costly article, gold and silver have, from the earliest times, been required to purchase this combination of the gifts of nature with the



creations of art; but mechanical invention has deprived the Hindoos of many of the advantages of their position, and they have, in a great measure, lost the commerce which they had themselves created, especially as some of their products were subjected to discriminating duties, which amounted to a prohibition on import into this country. Hence their foreign commerce has not advanced, as might have been anticipated, from the enjoyment in many parts of long-continued peace. But fashion, which here is as fickle as the wind, is in the East as steady as their monsoons, and has fortunately preserved some of their manufactures in their pristine excellence, and which, in any general collection of manufactures, would enable those of India still to hold a conspicuous place.

"For instance, though the muslins of Dacca may not now be produced of as fine a quality as formerly, those of Chunderee are still highly esteemed by the natives of rank and wealth.

"So the embroidered muslins of Dacca, the brocades of Benares, and the worked shawls of Delhi, will bear comparison with any other goods. The shawls of Cashmere still remain unrivalled.

"The workers in gold and in silver still produce chains of matchless beauty, and their filagree work would display that delicacy of hand for which the Hindoos have so long been famous.

"The wootz steel, the various arms, the works in copper and brass, and in the different little known metallurgic compounds, the inlaid metals, and the endless variety of images, would display many instances of ingenuity and skill.

"A collection even of Indian toys would not fail to be interesting to many, as would the works in Ivory, ebony, and sandal-wood, which, indeed, still continue to be esteemed in Europe.

"Sugar, as manufactured from the common date, the palmyra, or the sugar-cane, and from different parts of India:

"Indigo in its different states, and opium from the hills and from the plains, from Patna and Malwa, would interest others.

"And to these we could now add tea from the Himalayas, which will rival that from China.

"To these, numerous other manufactured articles, both in their finished and unfinished state, could be added. The whole would form a collection which would be most interesting to the public, if exhibited even by itself, and could not fail to form a most important part of any general collection.

"J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D."

"EAST INDIA HOUSE, August 1849."

The author having been desired by the Chairman of the East India Company to submit his views on the desirableness of India contributing to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and on the mode in which the collection should be made, occupied himself, in the autumn of 1849, in taking a general view of the raw products and manufactured articles of different parts of India, and then presented the following Report, with the accompanying Memorandum and Classified Lists of the kind of things which it seemed desirable that India should contribute to the Great Exhibition :—

“The proposed Exposition of Raw Materials, Manufactured Articles, and Inventions of All Nations, novel in idea and grand in conception, will be an occasion when the latent resources of distant provinces and the skill of the least-known artist may compete with the produce of the most favoured regions or the works of the most successful genius. It will enjoy the advantage, moreover, of having almost everyone you could wish for as spectators ; for few, either of the commercial, manufacturing, literary, scientific, or fashionable worlds, will omit to visit what can hardly fail to be one of the most interesting displays the world has ever seen. The only fear is, that it may become overwhelming from its magnitude.

“The Exposition is to consist of—

Raw Materials.

Machinery and Mechanical Inventions.

Manufactures.

Sculpture and Plastic Art generally.

“In contributing to such an Exhibition, it is desirable, as far as India is concerned, to ascertain, first, what would prove eventually of the greatest benefit to the country ; and secondly, what will be of interest for the Exposition. Though India might contribute something in all the above departments, as, for instance, Sculpture, as practised in the rude representations of the Hindoo Pantheon, and Invention, as exemplified in the several machines which they were probably among the first to apply to various arts and manufactures, it is only under the head of Raw Materials and Manufactured Articles that the products of India will hold a conspicuous place, in the present day, among the accumulated products of the world. A more extensive knowledge among European manufacturers of the Raw Products of the Indian soil could hardly fail to increase its commerce ; while an exhibition of its



manufacturing skill may still extort admiration, without, perhaps, increasing the demand for Dacca muslins or for Benares brocades, or in making these more fashionable.

“First, with regard to Raw Materials, it is well known that India has often been described as capable of producing within its own limits almost all the useful products of every other quarter of the globe. So Mr. Hume, on a recent occasion, is reported to have stated, that ‘He thought the present proposal would be attended with great benefit to India. We were not yet aware of half the raw materials which that country could furnish to our manufactures.’ Indeed, if we consider the extent of territory and its diversified surface, together with our knowledge of the fact, that the natives of India have from early ages practised a great variety of useful arts, and this without the import of raw products, it is evident that these must have been produced within the limits of the Indian soil. But if we inquire what these products are, or where they are to be seen, we shall find that the few that are known or can be met with in commerce may almost be counted on the fingers. It is, indeed, remarkable how little the various products of India are known in Europe, or, indeed, to Europeans in India. Lands are surveyed, traversed by roads and intersected by canals, for the purpose both of facilitating transit and of increasing produce; the plants and many of the minerals of the country have been collected and named; and yet the products of plants or of animals, or the educts of minerals, form no object of study or inquiry except to a few. Men of science have usually thought such subjects unworthy their notice, and merchants have neglected them because their properties were unknown. If any planter, more energetic than his neighbours, sent anything new to the European market, it was usually thrown aside by the broker, and reported on as ‘of no value,’ or as ‘unknown in the market,’ though, in many cases, the manufacturer would have been glad to receive them, especially if accompanied with any account of their properties or the uses to which they were applied in their native country, with a notice of the quantities and prices at which they could be imported.

“It would not be difficult to show, that there are few of our manufactures which would not be benefited by such imports, and that there are few parts of India which could not send something which would be beneficial to the senders and useful to the importers. But it is requisite that the selection should be made with a knowledge of what is required, and accompanied with such information as manufacturers consider essential.

"The present seems a most fitting occasion in which much may be done, and what is done made extensively known. The opportunity, therefore, should not be lost. But it is difficult to advise how the work should be prosecuted, and by whom. To send general and necessarily vague instructions to the Governments in India would, I fear, not be productive of any great practical benefit. For to whom are these instructions to be subsequently addressed, and by whom are the substances to be collected together, with the required information. The officers of government do not usually pay any particular attention to such subjects, and there are districts in which no European merchants or planters are settled. To prepare specific instructions, applicable to the different parts of India, would involve as much labour as is required for collecting the materials for a book on the Commercial Products of India. For instance, in preparing such specific instructions, it would first be necessary to fix on the substances which are important enough to warrant their being collected and subsequently exhibited. In doing this, we must determine on the name which is to be used. A scientific name will be known only to a few; a native name will, in most cases, be applicable only to particular districts.

"Without this minuteness, I fear, little of what is now generally unknown will be brought to light, and therefore no great benefit can be produced to the country. If general directions are given to send everything, then the same thing will be sent from a variety of districts, and those generally which are already well known, and the collection be so common-place as to be of little use to the country or creditable to the Government.

"In the observations which I wrote when Mr. Cole visited the India House on deputation to announce this great project, I stated my views on the mode in which such a collection was likely to be most useful to manufacturers. I may, therefore, be allowed to adduce them on the present occasion."

The Report then concluded with an extract from the above observations respecting Raw Materials, and with something to the same effect respecting the Manufactures of India.

The following Memorandum and Lists, having been presented, were lithographed in the India House, and sent to India with the Court's despatch by the mail of the 7th of January, 1850.



*List of Raw Products and Manufactured Articles, suggested to be sent from India for the Grand Exposition of 1851.*

“Taking it for granted, that it is desirable to exhibit a collection of the Products and Manufactures of India at the Grand Exposition in 1851, it is yet difficult to determine the extent to which this should be carried. To confine it to substances already well known, would disappoint those who expect to see much that is new; while, to exhibit only unknown products, would limit the interest to a comparatively few. Considering, therefore, what may prove of interest to the Exhibition and of ultimate benefit to India, and display at the same time the natural riches of the country and the skilful ingenuity of its inhabitants, I have prepared the following lists, as an index of the extent to which the exhibition may be carried.

“As general instructions might be misapprehended, I have thought it desirable to draw up a specific list of Raw Products and of Manufactured Articles, so as to give an idea of the kind of things which may be exhibited, without intending to mention all that India produces, or wishing to exclude any that it might be thought desirable to send. Of the substances enumerated, many are produced or may be obtained at a great variety of places; but it is necessary to select only one or a few of these, in order to avoid the accumulation of useless duplicates. Some might, no doubt, be most easily obtained as commercial articles in this country; though we might not always be able at the time to get the best specimens of each. A few might be borrowed from individuals or from museums, but a great many of the articles enumerated can only be obtained by being specifically written for, and, in some cases, to particular individuals, who are favorably situated or are well acquainted with the subject of research. Some of the products and manufactures, such as the spices of Penang and of Travancore, the indigo and sugar of Bengal, will probably be sent for exhibition by planters and merchants in India, if a notification to that effect is published. The native princes of different parts of India would also be very likely to send the products and manufactures of their respective countries, if the objects of the Exposition are explained to them by the several political agents.

“Some of the manufactured articles (as the finest muslins) will require some time for their preparation; and these, as well as some others, can only be obtained when specially ordered. Most of the others in use by the natives of India may be obtained at any time.

“The directions to be sent for making such collections, depend so

much upon the individuals to be employed in making them, that I find it difficult to avoid being diffuse, where I wish only to be precise. The quantities in which the raw products are sent must depend in some measure on the nature of the substance, but also on the instructions which are to be immediately issued by the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission. Of the majority of the substances, a pound or two will be sufficient; but of any which require to be submitted to preliminary processes of manufacture, a larger quantity will be necessary, and the expense in either case will be but small. Of the manufactured articles, only single specimens of the more expensive articles would be required, unless in cases where two or more places are famous for the same kind of manufacture, or individuals wish to contend for prizes, of which some will, I believe, be awarded at the discretion of the Royal Commission.

“In the accompanying Lists, the different products are arranged, some according to their uses (as Dyes and Tanning Substances), and others according to their proximate principles (as Starch, Gums, Resins, Oils, &c.) One arrangement is not incompatible with the other, as the uses to which these may be and are applied depend entirely upon their chemical composition. In sending, therefore, any new substance, it will be necessary to define the class to which it is intended to belong, or to mention the uses to which it is applied by the natives of India. All, as they arrive, will require appropriate sorting and careful labeling, and some will be benefited by passing through some of the preliminary processes, to which they would be subjected if they were to be employed in any of our manufactures.

“Drs. Falconer, M'Clelland, Jameson, and Mouatt might render considerable assistance in collecting the products of the Bengal Presidency; Dr. Wight and Captain Ouchterlony in Madras; and Drs. Gibson, Giraud, and Stocks in the Bombay Presidency.”

The author might have added the names of many others, as of Dr. Hunter, at Madras, and of Dr. Carter, at Bombay; but an accident prevented his making some additions and corrections to his lists before they were ordered to be printed off, in order to be in time for the mail by which they were despatched.





## MINERALS, WITH SOME CHEMICALS.

Combustibles—Acids and Acid Salts—Alkalis and Alkaline Salts—Earths and Earthy Salts—Metals Proper, and Metallic Ores.

## VEGETABLE KINGDOM.\*

Used as food and stimulants chiefly.

Agricultural Products.  
Dried Fruits and Seeds, used as Food.  
Substances used in the Formation of Drinks.  
Fermented Liquors and Distilled Spirits.  
Intoxicating Drugs.  
Spices and Condiments.  
Starch-like Substances.

Used in the chemical arts chiefly.

Gum and Mucilages.  
Resins.  
Gum Resins.  
Volatile Oils and Perfumes.  
Fatty Oils and Vegetable Butters.  
Dyes.  
Tanning Substances.

Medicines.

Fibrous—Clothing and Cordage Materials.  
Woody—Timber and Fancy Woods.

## ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Hoofs, Horns, &c.  
Wool, Hair, &c.  
Silk.  
Skins and Hides.  
Fats and Oils.  
Isinglass.  
Wax.

Honey.  
Musk and Castor.  
Lac Dye and Resin.  
Coral.  
Shells.  
Pearls.  
Birds' Nests.

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Twine, Thread, and Rope.  
Fabrics of Cotton and of Päät.  
" Silk.  
" Silk and Cotton.  
" Wool and Shawl Wool.  
Manufactured Articles of Feathers,  
Horn, Ivory, Shell, and Lac.  
Worked Muslins, Shawls, and Brocades.  
Brass and Copper Utensils, Inlaid Metals.

Gold and Silver Ornaments.  
Cutlery and Fire-arms.  
Glass Ornaments and Lacquered Toys.  
Pottery and Stone Images.  
Mats.  
Paper.  
Dyed Articles.  
Soap.  
Sealing-Wax.  
Leather.

## TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Such as employed by the weavers of muslins, the distillers of *atr of Roses*, the Drill Plough, &c.

\* The arrangement here given of the useful products of the Vegetable Kingdom by the author, was subsequently adopted by the Committee appointed by the Royal Commissioners, but they removed "Intoxicating Drugs" to the neighbourhood of "Medicines." In the Lists lately published, however, for the use of the Head Juries, they occupy the same place as in the present arrangement. "Distilled Spirits," mentioned here, are excluded from the Exhibition. The author has adopted one group, that of "Cellular Substances," from the arrangement of the Committee on the Vegetable Kingdom.

## I. MINERALS, WITH SOME CHEMICALS.

## COMBUSTIBLE MINERALS.

Diamonds . . . . .	Punna, Bundlecund, Mallavilly, Golconda, Masulipatam.
Sulphur . . . . .	Cutch, Scinde, Nepal.
Petroleum (Asphaltum, Naphtha,) . . . . .	Assam, Rangoon.
Amber . . . . .	Cutch, Assam.
Coal . . . . .	Tenasserim, Burdwan, Silhet, Beerboom, Assam, along Nerbudda.

## ACIDS AND ACID SALTS.

Citric Acid, from lemons and limes, might be sent either pure or as citrate of lime.  
 Tartaric Acid, from tartar, &c., the juice of the grape, or from tamarinds.  
 Oxalic Acid, from the salt in the leaves of gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

## ALKALIS AND THEIR SALTS.

Salt, Common (chloride of sodium) . . . . .	Tumlook, Balasore, Tanjore.
” or Samur . . . . .	Samur or Samur Lake.
Rock Salt . . . . .	Salt range of Punjab.
Borax . . . . .	Kemaon and Gurhwall, from Tibet.
Khara Noon (sulphate of soda) . . . . .	Gyah, Tirhoot, &c.
Sal Ammoniac (Nuosadur) . . . . .	Saharunpore.
Potash and Pearlash, from ashes of any plants, the ashes of wood fires, &c.	
Saltpetre . . . . .	Sarun, Tirhoot, &c.
Mineral Alkali . . . . .	Bombay.
Soda, from ashes of species of <i>Salsola</i> and <i>Salicornia</i> . . . . .	on the Coromandel coast.
Syjee, or Carb. of Soda . . . . .	in Tirhoot.
Oosur Salt . . . . .	Mirzapore, &c.
Lanee Kharee . . . . .	Scinde.
Natron . . . . .	{ from Lonar Lake, in lat. 20°, lon. 76° 30'.

## EARTHS AND EARTHY SALTS.

Baryta, Sulphate of . . . . .	Lundour.
Magnesia, Carbonate of . . . . .	Bellary.
Alum . . . . .	Cutch, Scinde.
Amethysts . . . . .	Central India.
Cornelians, Agates, Moss Agates, &c. . . . .	Kaen river, Baroda.
Garnets . . . . .	Himalayas.
Stilbite and Heulandite, &c. . . . .	Vindya Range.
Corundum (Koorun) . . . . .	Mysore, Carnatic.
Potstone (Bullagum) . . . . .	Mysore.
Talc . . . . .	Mysore and Central India.
Felspar, White . . . . .	Bangalore.
Potter's Clay . . . . .	Cuddapah.
Ochre . . . . .	Mysore, Jaulnah.
Indian Red, or Red Earth . . . . .	Bombay.
Tourmaline . . . . .	Madras.

## METALS AND METALLIC MINERALS.

Manganese . . . . .	Ajmere.
Iron :—	
Magnetic Iron, Ore . . . . .	{ Koondra (near Quilon), Malwan, Koompta.
Iron Ores . . . . .	{ Salem, Nellore, Burdwan, Sagur, Himalayas.



## Iron:—

Plumbago . . . . .	Himalayas.
Wootz Steel . . . . .	Madras, Bombay.
Sulphate of . . . . .	made at Shahabad, &c.

## Copper:—

Ores . . . . .	{ at Colastry in N. Arcot, Nellore, Kemaon.
Sulphate of, and Verdigris . . . . .	Bazars.

## Lead:—

Sulphuret of, or Galena . . . . .	Khalsee and Ajmere.
Litharge and Red Lead . . . . .	in Bazars.

## Zinc

. . . . .	from China only.
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## Tin, Oxide of

. . . . .	Tennasserim.
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## Antimony, Sulphuret of

. . . . .	Moulmein, Nepal, Borneo.
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## Mercury:—

Sulphuret of, or Cinnabar . . . . .	Nepal.
Calomel and Corrosive Sublimate . . . . .	in Bazars, of native manufacture.

## Arsenic:—

White . . . . .	Nepal, from Tibet.
Sulphuret of, or Orpiment, Red and Yellow . . . . .	Nepal and Kemaon, from Tibet.

## Gold

. . . . .	{ Assam, Warrigaum, &c. Foot of Himalayas.
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## Platinum

. . . . .	Burmah.
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## II. VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

*Cereals*, as Rice, Wheat, Barley, Millets, &c.

*Pulses*, as Gram, Dholl, Peas, Beans, &c.

*Oil Seeds*, as Sesamum, Linseed, Mustard, &c.

A complete collection of the Grains and Pulses in use as articles of diet in India, would form a very interesting feature of any general collection of Agricultural Products, and would at all events show the great number of little-known grains and pulses upon which the natives of India subsist; but, as it is desirable that these should be seen only in a fresh state, they should not be sent until after the next harvest, before which lists with synonymes will be prepared in detail.

The Pysee and Julalya Wheats of the Nerbudda Valley; the Wheat, Barley, and Buckwheat of the Himalayas; the two former grains from the Neilgherries, and Oats from the North-west Provinces, together with the finest specimens of Patna and of Pilibet Rice, would be interesting to Agriculturists and Merchants at any time.

## DRIED FRUITS, AND SEEDS USED AS FOOD.

Plantains and Bananas, dried.

Berberries, dried (*Berberis aristata*) . . . . . Himalayas.

Almonds, both *Sweet* and *Bitter* . . . . . N. W. India and Bombay.

Apricots (Khoobance) . . . . . " from Kunawur and  
Caulbul.

Plums (aloo Bokhara) . . . . . " from Caulbul.

Raisins (Monukka, Kishmish, Bedana) . . . . . " from Istaulik, &c.,  
Aurangabad.

Figs (Unjeer) . . . . . " from Caulbul.

Dates (Choochara) . . . . . Bombay, from Persian Gulf.

Pistacio Nuts (Pista) . . . . . N. W. India, from Caulbul, &c.

Pine Nuts (neoza, chilghoza), *Pinus Gerardiana*

Walnuts (Ukhrot) . . . . . " and " Himalayas and  
Cashmere.

Cocoa Nuts, dried Kernels (copra) . . . . . Bombay, from Malabar Coast.

Litchis, dried . . . . . Calcutta.

## VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN THE FORMATION OF DRINKS.

Tea, of different kinds	from the Kemaon and Deyra Plantations, in the Himalayas.
Tea	from Assam.
Coffee	Chota Nagpore, Malabar, Travancore, and Mysore.
Cocoa Seeds ( <i>Theobroma Cacao</i> )	Calcutta Botanic Garden.
Hops	Deyra Doon and Bangalore.

## FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Toddy, from Date and Palmyra Trees, Cocoa Nut, Caryota urens (Bhyni).	
Urak, from Kujoor or Wild Date.	
Dharoo, from Muhwa ( <i>Bassia latifolia</i> )	Burdwan, Sarun, Cuttack, &c.
Bengal Rum	Calcutta, &c.

## INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Opium	Patna, Benares, Malwa, Himalayas.
Ganja	Bengal and Himalayas.
Tobacco	Bhilsa, in Scindiah's Territory, Travancore, Masulipatam, Rajamundry, Coimbatore.

## SPICES OR CONDIMENTS.

Areca, or Betle Nut	Jessore, &c., Malabar.
Betle Leaf, or Pan	Bengal, Malabar.
Bay Leaf, Indian (tej-pat)	Assam, Nepal.
Cassia	Cochin, Malabar, Cossia Hills.
Cassia Buds	Cochin, Tellicherry.
Cinnamon	Quilon, Tellicherry.
Cloves	Penang.
Mace and Nutmegs	Penang, Mergui.
Cardamoms	Malabar.
" Wild	Mysore.
" Large	Nepal, Ghazee-pore from Hills.
Pepper	Travancore, Malabar.
" Long	Bengal.
Capsicum, Chillies, and Cayenne	Bengal and Nepal.
Ginger	Kemaon, Rungpore, Quilon, Malabar.
Turmeric	Bengal, Travancore.
Star Anise	Calcutta, from China.
Faghureh, or Tejbul (Jabrong in Assam)	Assam, and Himalayas.
Coriander	Bengal.
Cummin	Bengal.

## FECULA, OR STARCH-LIKE SUBSTANCES.

Arrow Root (true, from <i>Maranta arundinacea</i> )	Calcutta.
" " or Tikoar, from <i>Curcuma</i>	Patna, Sagur, and South-West Frontier.
" " the same, or a different kind	Mysore, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam.
" " do. do.	Cochin, Tellicherry.
Sago	Sincapore.
Sago?	Travancore, Mysore, Wynaad Jungle.
Sago-meal, <i>Phenix</i>	Cuttack Mehals.
Salep (Salib Misree)	from Hurdwar Fair.
Nelumbium Seeds	Bengal.
Singhara Seeds, <i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	Patna, Cashmere.
Yams, Sweet Potatoes, &c.	Bengal.
Ceylon Moss	Ramnaad.



## SUGAR.

Sugar, from Sugar Cane, <i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	{ Jessore to Saharunpore. Excellent Dobarrah Sugar in Burdwan.
Date Sugar, <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	. Dacca and Bombay.
Palmyra Sugar, <i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>	. Madras.
Cocoa-nut Sugar, <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	. Cochin, Madras, Straits.
Ejoo or Gomuti Sugar, <i>Saguerus Rumphii</i>	. Straits.
Neepah Sugar, <i>Nipa fructicans</i>	. Arracan and Straits.
Manna, kinds of	. Bombay.

## GUMS.

Babool Gum (Gond babool)	. Masulipatam, Scinde, &c.
Keekur (Gond Keekur)	. Madras, Saharunpore.
East India Gum, <i>Ægle Marmelos?</i>	. Bengal.
Seriss Gum (Seriss ke gond)	. Saharunpore.
Sem Gum (Sem ke gond)	. Do.
Tragacanth (Kuteera)	. Madras and Saharunpore.

## MUCILAGE, &amp;c.

Linseed (ulsee), <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	. Bengal.
Quince (bih-dana), <i>Cydonia vulgaris</i>	. Bombay.
Tookhm balungo, <i>Dracocephalum Royleanum</i>	. Saharunpore.
Isufghol, <i>Plantago Isufghola</i>	. Do.
Soap Berries, <i>Sapindus</i> , species of.	

## RESINS.

Amber (Kah-roba)	. Cutch, Assam, and Kemaon.
Copal (Soondroos), <i>Vateria indica</i>	. Canara.
Animi	. Bombay, from Africa.
Dammer (ral and dhoona), <i>Shorea robusta</i>	. Balasore, foot of Himalayas.
Mastic (mustagee)	. Bombay.
Resin?	. Beerbhoom.
Peynie (pandum), <i>Vateria indica</i>	. Canara.
Theetsee, <i>Melanorrhæa usitata</i>	. Assam.
Wood Oil (gurjun, dhoona-tel), <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , &c.	{ Chittagong.
Turpentine (gunda biroza), <i>Pinus longifolia</i>	. Saharunpore.
Deodar Oil (Kelon ke tel), <i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	. Himalayas.
Benzoin (Loban)	. Straits, Sumatra.
" a kind of?	. Malabar.
Liquid Balsam of Storax ( <i>Rosa mallas</i> ), <i>Rus. Samala?</i>	{ Islands of Red Sea.
Caoutchouc, <i>Ficus elastica</i>	. Assam.
Gutta Percha	. Sincapore.

## GUM-RESINS, &amp;c.

Myrrh (moor), <i>Balsamodendron Myrrha</i>	. Bombay, from Africa.
Bdellium (googul), <i>Balsamodendron</i>	. Scinde.
Olibanum (Saleh gond), <i>Boswellia thurifera</i>	. Shahabad, &c.
Ammoniacum (ooshk) and	. Sciude and Punjaub.
Fetid Gum-Resins, as Assafætida (hing), Galbanum (barzed), &c.	{ "

## ESSENTIAL OILS AND SUBSTANCES USED AS PERFUMES.

Atr, or Atter of Roses . . . . .	Ghazeepeer.
Grass, Oil, or Oil of Spikenard (roosa ke-tel) . . . . .	Sagur.
Oil of Kayapootee, <i>Melaleuca Cajaputi</i> . . . . .	Straits.
„ Keora, <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
„ Cinnamon, <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> . . . . .	Quilon.
„ Cassia, <i>Cinnamomum</i> , species of . . . . .	Malabar?
„ Sandal Wood, <i>Santalum album</i> . . . . .	Do.
„ Aloes Wood, <i>Aquilaria Agallochum</i> . . . . .	Bengal, from Naga hills.
„ Lemons . . . . .	Saharunppre.
„ Anise . . . . .	Calcutta.
Perfumed Oils, as of Jasmine, Hursinghar, &c. . . . .	Ghazeepeer.
Oil of Turpentine (from Gunda biroza), or . . . . .	Saharunppre.
<i>Pinus longifolia</i> . . . . .	
Spikenard true (Jatamansi. Balchur.) . . . . .	Nepal, Himalayas.
Khus-khus, or Vetiver, <i>Anatherum muricatum</i> . . . . .	India.
Putchapat (Pogostemon Patchouli) . . . . .	Malay Peninsula.
Putchuk, or Koot, Costus of ancients . . . . .	Cashmere.

## FATTY OILS AND VEGETABLE BUTTERS,

Cocoa-nut Oil (Naryul), <i>Cocos nucifera</i> . . . . .	Calcutta, Malabar.
Linseed Oil (ulsee ke-tel), <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Sesamum Oil, Gingelly, (suffed til-ke-tel), <i>Sesamum orientale</i> . . . . .	Madras.
Hutsella, Black til of Deccan, (Kala til-ke-tel), <i>Verbesina sativa</i> . . . . .	Bombay.
Ramtil, <i>Guizotia oleifera</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Castor Oil, <i>Ricinus communis</i> . . . . .	Patna and Bombay.
Poppy Oil (Post-ke-tel) . . . . .	Patna.
Apricot Oil (Choochara and zurd aloo ke tel) . . . . .	Himalayas.
Ground Nut Oil (Moongphullee-ke-tel), <i>Arachis hypogæa</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Oil of Ben (Sohunja), <i>Hyperanthera Moringa</i> . . . . .	Bombay.
Sunflower, <i>Helianthus annuus</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Bastard Saffron (Kurrur-ke-tel. kundar), <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> . . . . .	Bengal, Bombay.
Mustard, Oil of, kinds :—	
Kalee Surson . . . . .	
Surson . . . . .	
Tira . . . . .	
Toria v. Kurwa . . . . .	
Rae . . . . .	
} Species of Sinapis, &c. . . . .	Bengal.
Karunj Oil, <i>Pongamia glabra</i> . . . . .	Bombay.
Bitter Oil (Woondel), <i>Calophyllum inophyllum</i> . . . . .	Do.
Vegetable Tallow, <i>Vateria indica</i> . . . . .	Canara.
Muohwa or Bassia Oil, <i>Bassia latifolia</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Illiepie Oil, <i>Bassia longifolia</i> . . . . .	Madras.
Butter of Ghee tree, <i>Bassia butyracea</i> . . . . .	Almora.
Oil of Prinsepia utilis . . . . .	Gurwhal.

*Acids and Alkalis yielded by Vegetables—(see MINERAL KINGDOM.)*

## DYES.

Annotto, <i>Bixa orellana</i> . . . . .	Dacca.
Aal (Aal, ach), <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> , &c. . . . .	Bundelcund and Sagur.
Chayroot, <i>Oldenlandria umbellata</i> . . . . .	Dyndygol, Nellore, Masulipatam.
Chulchuliera (Lichen species) . . . . .	Himalayas, Scinde.
Madder, Indian, (Munjeeth), <i>Rubia Munjistha</i> . . . . .	Assam, Nepal, and Bombay. Scindiah's Territory, Quetta, &c.



Myrobolans (Hur and Behara), <i>Terminalia Sp.</i>	Bengal.
Safflower (Kusoombha), <i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Dacca.
Sappan Wood (Bookum. Putung), <i>Cæsalpinia</i>	} Mergui, Malabar.
<i>Sappan</i>	
Red Saunders, <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	} Madras.
Red Wood, <i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	
Logwood, <i>Hamatoxylon campechianum</i>	Calcutta Botanical Garden.
Lodh, <i>Symplocos racemosa</i>	Himalayas.
Barberry Wood and Root, <i>Berberis</i>	} Do.
<i>aristata</i> , &c.	
Turkey Berries, subs. for, <i>Rhamnus, Sp.</i>	Do.
Turmeric (huldee), <i>Curcuma longa</i>	Bengal, Malabar.
Roum v. Room, a blue dye, <i>Ruellia, Sp.</i>	Assam.
Indigo, } <i>Indigofera tinctorum</i>	Bengal, Madras.
} <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Madras.
Black Vegetable Dye	Nepal, and Burmah Shan.
Dyes at Ganjam, Benares, Delhi, &c.	

## TANNING SUBSTANCES.

Babool Bark, <i>Acacia arabica</i>	Bellary, Scinde.
Catechu, Cutch, <i>Acacia Catechu</i>	Sarun, &c.
Terra Japonica	Bombay, and Straits.
Gambeer, <i>Uncaria Gambeer</i>	Straits.
Gall Nuts, <i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Bombay.
Kino, <i>Pterocarpus Marsupium</i>	Tellicherry, Mysore.
Pulas Kino, <i>Butea frondosa</i>	Indian Jungles.
Turwur, <i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Bellary, Hoonsur.
Mangrove, <i>Rhizophora, Sp.</i>	Scinde.
Pomegranate Rind, <i>Punia Granatum</i>	Kemaon, Scinde.
Tamarisk Galls. <i>Sumrut-at-asl</i>	Scinde.
Dividivi, <i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i>	Calcutta.

## MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES.

Opium	Patna, Benares, Himalayas, Malwa.
Aconite, <i>Aconitum ferox</i>	Himalayas.
Cocculus indicus	Malabar.
Gamboge	Wynaad.
Quassia, Indian	Himalayas.
Senna	} Tinnivelly, Coimbatore, Bombay, Agra, Saharunpore.
Colocynth	
Nux Vomica	Bombay.
Stramonium	Bengal.
Henbane	Do.
Croton	Saharunpore.
Castor Oil	Straits.
Aloes	} Arabia, Soccofra, East Coast of Africa, and India.
Chiretta	
Kreyat	Himalayas.
Colchicum	Peninsula.
Sarsaparilla, <i>Smilax, Sp.</i>	Bazars, N. W. India.
" substitute for <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Himalayas, Bombay.
Rhubarb	Dindigul, Tinnivelly.
Juniper Berries	Himalayas and Tibet.
Pomegranate Root	Do.
	Do.

## CELLULAR SUBSTANCES.

Shola, <i>Æschynomene paludosa</i> . . . . .	Bengal.
Birch Bark, ( <i>Betula Bhojputra</i> ) . . . . .	Himalayas.

## CLOTHING AND CORDAGE MATERIALS.

Cotton, New Orleans, experimental . . . . .	from	Dharwar, Coimbatore, Candeish.
" Bourbon . . . . .	"	Rutnagherry, Coimbatore, Tinnivelly.
" Native . . . . .	"	Dacca, Tinnivelly, Surat, Broach, Omerawatty.
" " (bhoga) . . . . .	"	Garrow and Chittagong Hills, and from hills near Mymensing.
Hemp (the true), <i>Cannabis sativa</i> . . . . .		Gurhwall and Kemaon.
Flax (the true), <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> . . . . .		Monghyr, Mymensing.
Hemp, Indian, <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> . . . . .		Bengal and Bombay.
" Sun in N.W. India; <i>Maesta-pat</i> , Bengal; . . . . .		<i>Ambari</i> , Bombay.
" " <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> . . . . .		Bengal and N.W. India.
" Sunnee in N.W. India; Sun in Bengal; <i>Ghore-Sun</i> , ex Roxb. . . . .		
Tag. Conkanee Hemp.		
Jute or Päät, <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> . . . . .		{ Bogoorah, and other parts of Bengal.
		<i>Ghea nelta pat</i> and <i>teeta pat</i> in Bengal.
" " <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> . . . . .		{ Bogoorah, and other parts of Bengal.
		<i>Bunghie-pat</i> in Bengal.
Dhanche, <i>Æschynomene cannabina</i> . . . . .		Bengal.
Maloo, or Maljhun, <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> . . . . .		Kemaon, &c.
Jete, <i>Asclepias tenacissima</i> . . . . .		Rajmehal.
Rhea, <i>Urtica tenacissima</i> . . . . .		{ Assam.
" " <i>nivea</i> . . . . .		{ Assam?
Grass Cloth of China . . . . .		{ Malabar and Calcutta.
Coir, or Cocoa-nut Fibre, <i>Cocos nucifera</i> . . . . .		{ Straits.
Ejoo, or Gomuti, <i>Saguerus Rumphii</i> . . . . .		{ Calcutta Botanic Garden.
Manilla Hemp, <i>Musa textilis</i> . . . . .		{ Dacca.
Plantain Fibre, <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> . . . . .		{ Silhet, Assam, Dacca.
Pine-apple Fibre, <i>Bromelia Ananas</i> . . . . .		{ Bengal.
Bow-string Hemp (moorva), <i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i> . . . . .		{ Bengal.
Moonj, <i>Saccharum moonja</i> . . . . .		{ Bengal.
Bhabhur, <i>Scirpus cannabinus</i> . . . . .		{ Kemaon.
Spiral Vessels, used as Lamp-wicks, <i>Nelumbium</i> . . . . .		{ Madras.
and <i>Nymphæa</i> . . . . .		{
Split Stems for Mats of mooeto patee ( <i>Phrynium</i> . . . . .		{ Bengal.
<i>dichotomum</i> ) . . . . .		{
Matting Materials (vora), <i>Papyrus Pandorei</i> . . . . .		

## TIMBER AND RANCY WOODS.

Teak, <i>Tectona grandis</i> . . . . .	Malabar and Moulmein.
Deodar, <i>Cedrus Deodara</i> . . . . .	Himalayas.
Cypress, <i>Cupressus torulosa</i> . . . . .	Do.
Ebony, <i>Diaspyros</i> , <i>Sp.</i> . . . . .	Mysore, &c.
Sissoo, <i>Dalbergia Sissoo</i> . . . . .	Calcutta.
Blackwood, <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> . . . . .	Salem, &c.
Saul, <i>Shorea robusta</i> . . . . .	Doon, &c. Forests.
Poon, <i>Calophyllum</i> . . . . .	Malabar.
Soondree, <i>Heritiera minor</i> . . . . .	Delta of Ganges.



Babool, <i>Acacia Arabica</i> . . . . .	Scinde.
Tamarisk, <i>Tamarix</i> . . . . .	Do.
Boorans, <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i> . . . . .	Himalayas.
Huldoe, <i>Nauclea cordifolia</i> . . . . .	Foot of do.
Box, <i>Buxus emarginatus</i> . . . . .	Himalayas.
Dhamnoo, <i>Grewia elastica</i> . . . . .	Kheree Pass.
Mohroo, <i>Quercus dilatata</i> . . . . .	Himalayas.
Satin Wood, <i>Chloroxylon Swietenia</i> . . . . .	Peninsula.
Sandal Wood, <i>Santalum album</i> . . . . .	Malabar.
Mahogany, <i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i> . . . . .	Calcutta Botanical Gardens.
Bamboos . . . . .	Eastern Frontier of Bengal.
Canes . . . . .	"

The timber woods of India are very numerous, and of great importance in the country itself; but few would bear the expense of transport to Europe, from the great distance of most of the forests from the sea. A large collection of Indian woods are already in the India House, having been sent by Drs. Roxburgh and Wallich. Good specimens of a few of the above would be much valued.

### III. ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.

#### HOOFs, HORNS, &c. :—

Deer Horns.	
Buffalo Horns.	
Horn Tips . . . . .	Burdwan.
Bones.	
Ivory . . . . .	{ Mymensing, Assam, Madras, Bombay.

#### WOOL, HAIR, &c. :—

Sheep's Wool . . . . .	{ Mysore, Hurryhur, Chittledroog, Jaulnah, Hansi, Himalayas, Quetta, Punjab.
Shawl, Goat's Wool . . . . .	Tibet.
Chowries, or Cow-tails . . . . .	Rungpore, &c., from Tibet.
Furs.	

#### SILK :—

Silk, common . . . . .	Mooshedabad.
Tusseh . . . . .	Burdwan, &c., Assam.

#### SKINS OR HIDES :—

Buffalo Skins . . . . .	Mymensing, Cuttack.
Hides generally . . . . .	Balasore, Burdwan, &c.

#### FATS, SUET, LARD :—

Tallow . . . . .	Bengal.
Fish Oil . . . . .	Tellicherry.

#### ISINGLASS, &c. :—

Fish Maws . . . . .	Calcutta, Mergui, Malabar, Scinde.
Shark Fins . . . . .	Mergui, Cannanore, Scinde.

#### WAX . . . . .

Bengal, Patna, &c.

#### HONEY . . . . .

Do.

#### MUSK, &c. :—

Musk . . . . .	Kemaon, &c., from Tibet
Castor . . . . .	in Bazaars.
Civet . . . . .	"

AMBERGRIS . . . . .	Calcutta, Bombay.
LAC :—	
Lac Dye . . . . .	Mirzapore, &c.
Shell Lac . . . . .	Do.
CORAL, Red and White . . . . .	Bombay.
TORTOISE SHELL.	
PEARLS . . . . .	Persian Gulph and Ceylon.
SHELLS (Chanks and Cowries) . . . . .	Ramnad.
BECHE DE MER . . . . .	Mergui.
BIRDS' NESTS . . . . .	Tavoy and Mergui.
CANTHARIDES (Blistering Beetle) . . . . .	Bengal.

#### IV. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

##### CORDAGE, TWINE, &c.

Twine and Thread, of Cotton and of Silk . . . . .	Gyah, &c.
Ropes of Coir, &c. . . . .	Calcutta.
" true Hemp . . . . .	Kemaon.
Strong Canvas of Kemaon (of true Hemp?) . . . . .	Do.
Coarse Canvas and Gunny Bags . . . . .	Dacca, Hooghly.
Coir Bedding and Coir Mats . . . . .	Chicacole.

##### COTTON :—

Cotton Cloths of various kinds, including		} Patna, Dacca, Masulipatam, Saharunpore.
Table-cloths, &c. . . . .		
Do. by Nunpoorees at	. . . . .	Silhet.
Muslins (jam-dana, mulmul, Khas, &c.)	. . . . .	Dacca, Mymensing.
Mahmoodie Muslins	. . . . .	Chunderi.
Sutrunjees, or Cotton Carpets	. . . . .	Rungpore, &c.
Red Curwah	. . . . .	Allahabad.
Neigilli Cloth, made of <i>pat</i>	. . . . .	Rungpore.

##### SILK :—

Silk Cloths . . . . .	Bauleah, Moorshedabad.
Corahs, &c. . . . .	Rungpore.

##### MIXED MATERIALS AND EMBROIDERY :—

Silk and Cotton.	
<i>Musroo, muldye, putnee.</i> . . . .	Maldah, Dacca, Boorhanpore.
Loongees, cotton, silk, and gold thread . . . . .	Falta and Scinde.
Fabrics of Shawl Wool, as <i>puttoo</i> , &c. . . . .	Loodiana, Kemaon.
Shawls . . . . .	Loodiana, Cashmere.
Brocades (Kinkhobs) . . . . .	Benares, Boorhanpoor.
Worked Muslins and Embroidery . . . . .	Dacca.
Muslins worked with Silk and Gold . . . . .	Peytun.
Worked Cashmere Shawls . . . . .	Delhi.

##### WOOL :—

Toose, Woollen Cloth . . . . .	Ghazeepore.
Blankets . . . . .	Mysore, Saharunpore, Himalayas.
Carpets . . . . .	Mirzapore.
Feather Tippetts and Muffs, &c. . . . .	Commercolly.



## METAL:—

Brass and Copper Utensils, and of mixed Metals, as of vidry . . . . .	} Midnapore, Mirzapore, Gyah, &c.
Works in inlaid Metals . . . . .	
Gold and Silver Ornaments (as Bracelets, Earrings, &c.) . . . . .	} Dacca, Midnapore, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Gyah, Delhi.
Cutlery and Native Arms (as Bows, Arrows, Spears) . . . . .	
Fire-arms, in imitation of European . . . . .	} Monghyr.
Saddles and Saddle Cloths . . . . .	
	Delhi, Lucknow.

## ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, &amp;c.:—

Horn Ornaments and Utensils . . . . .	Gyah, Vizagapatam.
Shell Ornaments . . . . .	Dacca, Midnapore.
Lac and Glass Ornaments . . . . .	Gyah.
Ivory carved Ornaments, &c. . . . .	Silhet, Moorshedabad, Vizagapatam.
Ebony and Sandal-Wood Boxes, &c. . . . .	

## SMALL MANUFACTURES, &amp;c.:—

Lacquered Toys . . . . .	Patna, Gyah.
Dyed Articles of Silk and Cotton . . . . .	Benares, &c.
Mats of the finest quality . . . . .	Silhet.
Paper . . . . .	India generally.
“ of Hills made of Burrowah, a species Daphne . . . . .	} Nepal, Kemaon.
Glass . . . . .	
“ and Glass Ornaments . . . . .	Gyah.
Soap . . . . .	Dacca.
Sealing Wax . . . . .	Do., Saharunpore.
Leather . . . . .	Do., Mirzapore.
Pottery of peculiar shapes . . . . .	Calcutta and Hoonsoor.
“ from peculiar materials . . . . .	India generally.
Stone Cups and Images . . . . .	Sarun.
	Gyah, &c.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS employed in different trades, as the Loom of Dacca, the Drill Plough of the West of India, Distilling Apparatus for Atr of Roses.

On the arrival in India of the Despatches from the Court of Directors, Committees were directed to be established in different parts of the several Presidencies by their respective Governments. The result has been, the transmission from India of extensive collections both of Raw Products and of Manufactured Articles from the different parts of that wide-spread empire, as will be seen on the opening of the Exhibition.





INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.



EXHIBITION OF 1851.

26. 11. 67.

1871

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



EXHIBITION OF 1871

1871



With the names of places from which  
Articles have been procured for the  
Exhibition of 1901

With the names of places from which  
Articles have been procured for the  
Exhibition of 1901







# INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

## ARTICLES COLLECTED

BY THE

Local Committee of Singapore

FOR THE

EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

---

### President

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. BUTTERWORTH, C.B., Governor.

### Secretary

T. OXLEY, Esq.

### Members

The Hon. T. CHURCH, Esq.

Captain H. MAN.

G. G. NICOL, Esq.

G. W. EARL, Esq.

W. W. KER, Esq.

H. C. CALDWELL, Esq.

TAN KIM SENG, Esq.

Syed OMAR, Esq.

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### Corresponding Members.

The Hon. E. A. BLUNDELL, Esq., Resident Councillor, *Pinang*.

The Hon. Captain I. FERRIER, Resident Councillor, *Malacca*.

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### Sub-Committee for Arranging and Packing

T. OXLEY, Esq.

Captain H. MAN.

G. W. EARL, Esq.

# INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

ARTICLES COLLECTED

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DIRECTOR OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

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Members

W. W. KERR, Esq.  
H. C. CALDWELL, Esq.  
TAN KIM SEEN, Esq.  
S'YED OMAR, Esq.

W. W. KERR, Esq.  
H. C. CALDWELL, Esq.  
TAN KIM SEEN, Esq.  
S'YED OMAR, Esq.

Corresponding Members.

Hon. Mr. A. BRIDGES, Esq., Resident Commissioner, Penang.  
Hon. Mr. J. FARRER, Resident Commissioner, Malacca.

Sub-Committee for Arranging and Printing

T. O'NEIL, Esq.  
W. W. KERR, Esq.  
H. C. CALDWELL, Esq.



# ARTICLES COLLECTED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SINGAPORE FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

1st Collection: Forwarded in 28 cases, 6 packages, and 1 bundle, by the ship "Inglwood" which left Singapore for London on the 2nd November, 1850.

N. B.—The prices are given in British currency for the convenience of parties in England, the exchange being calculated at four shillings and two pence per Spanish Dollar.

## NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
1	Kayu Garu .... (1st quality)	Sumatra (Slak)	The Lignum Aloe, Agala-wood, Eagle-wood, and Calambak of Commerce. If of good quality, it should melt in the fire like wax yielding an agreeable odour. A very high artificial value is placed on the better qualities of this product by the natives of the East. £40 16s 8d per 133 1/3 lbs avoird.
2	Kayu Garu .... (2nd quality)	Malacca	£25 10s 0d per 133 1/3 lbs.
3	Kayu Garu .... (3rd quality)	Malacca	£3 2s 6d per 133 1/3 lbs.
4	Edible Bird's Nests (1st quality)	Sumbawa (Islands East of Java)	The nests of the <i>Hirundo esculenta</i> , collected chiefly in the Lime-stone caverns of the south coasts of Java and the islands to the eastward as far as Arru, near New Guinea. Highly esteemed in China for their supposed nutritious and restorative properties. £3 2s 8d per lb avoird.
5	Edible Bird's Nests (2nd quality)	Borneo	£0 9s 4d per lb.
6	Edible Bird's Nests (3rd quality)	Borneo	£0 3s 1d per lb.
7	Agar-Agar .... (1st quality)	Malacca	A sort of <i>Tripe de Roche</i> or Edible seaweed which grows on the rocks that are covered by the tide. It is much used for making a kind of jelly which is highly esteemed both by Europeans & natives for the delicacy of its flavour. Exported to China. £1 9s 2d per 133 1/3 lbs.
8	Agar-Agar .... (2nd quality)	Macassar (Celebes)	Edible sea-weed collected on the submerged banks in the neighbourhood of Macassar by the Bajow-Laut or Sea Gypsies, for exportation to China. £0 12s 6d per 133 1/3 lbs.
9	Agar-Agar ....	Singapore	Collected on the reefs and rocky submerged ledges in the neighbourhood of Singapore, and constitutes the bulk of the cargoes of the Chinese Junks on their return voyages. It is much used there as a size for stiffening silks, and for making jellies.
10	Trepang	Borneo	An Edible sea-slug, called also <i>beche de mer</i> , collected in large quantities throughout the Indian Archipelago, especially among the eastern islands. China is the principal, indeed almost the only market. There are many varieties. £9 7s 6d per 133 1/3 lbs.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES COLLECTED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SINGAPORE FOR THE EXHIBITION

No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
11	Trepang (Lötong)	Borneo	24 3/4 lb per 133 1/2 lbs.
12	Trepang (Buangkuli)	Singapore	23 1/2 lb per 133 1/2 lbs.
13	Trepang (Pandan)	Borneo	23 1/2 lb per 133 1/2 lbs.
14	Wild Nutmeg (unshelled)	Ceylon (Moluccas)	
15	Do. (shelled)	Do.	
16	Wood-oh	Malacca	
17	Gutta Trap	Singapore	The insinuated sap or juice of an artocarpus. Used for making Bird-lime. See No. 153 & 200.
18	Kayu-Puteh or Camphor	Moluccas	
19	Camphor	Borneo	Commonly called Barus camphor, after a part in Sumatra from which formerly the supply was chiefly obtained. It is much esteemed in China, where it is said to be used for flavouring the Chinese camphor; an inferior article obtained from a different description of tree.
20	Benzoin or Benjamin	Sumatra	Much used in Europe in the composition of Frankincense.
21	Tin Ore	Malacca	As found in the veins or layers.
22	Do.	Do.	Partly cleared of the soil and pebbles.
23	Do.	Do.	
24	Do.	Do.	Washed preparatory to smelting.
25	Do.	Do.	Stones found among the ore in the veins or layers.
26	Substance supposed to be Plumbum	Do.	
27	Petrified Wood	Do.	
28	Yellow ochre	Malacca	
29	Gum or Gummuti Fibre	Do.	The hairy outer-covering of the Borassus Gummutus, or Gummuti Palm as collected from the tree. This fibre is much esteemed for making rope, especially cables, for which purpose it is peculiarly adapted, not being liable to injury if stowed away below, when wet with salt water.
30	Gummuti Fibre	Do.	Separated from the stiff fibres.
31	Do.	Do.	Prepared for manufacture or exportation.
32	Do.	Do.	Prepared as sennit or coarse line, for making rope or cables.
33	[a] Talli Nanas	Do.	Material obtained from the leaf of the Pine-apple plant by a very simple process. See Nos. 161 & 162.
34	Shell of the Hawksbill Turtle	Sulu Islands	The tortoise-shell of commerce. The entire shell, or head, (as it is called in the mercantile language of these islands) consists of 13 main pieces, with a number of small edge or border pieces called claws.
35	Mother o'pearl Shell	Arru Islands	£2 1/2 lb per catty of 16 oz. Troy.
36	Sharks Fins	Munila	£3 2/6 per 133 1/2 lbs avoid.
37	Sharks Fins	Straits of Malacca	Used in China as an article of food.
38	Bee's Wax	Borneo	The Bee of the Indian Archipelago does not make its nest in hives as in Europe, but suspends it from a branch of a tree, in



No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
			which position they may be seen forming masses of considerable bulk. Certain trees become favourites and are selected by them year after year for many generations although often disturbed by the taking of their nests. These trees become private property among the eastern tribes and are handed down from father to son.
39	Bees' Wax	Borneo	£7 10s 0d per 133 1-3 lbs.
40	Do.	Do.	£6 19s 4d per 133 1-3 lbs.
40	(a) Gutta Percha	Malay Peninsula (Johore)	£5 8s 6d per 133 1-3 lbs.
41	Resin or Damer	Malacca	
42	Lakah-wood	Malay Peninsula (Perak)	
43	Gum-lac	Singapore	This article is not yet collected for commercial purposes, in fact its existence on the island has only recently been ascertained. Parties in England acquainted with the properties of this article would render good service by sending out particulars as to its quality and value, as it is stated by the Malays to be abundant in the jungle of the neighbouring Peninsula.
44	Root of the Mang-Kudu	Malacca	<i>Morinda umbellata</i> . Used extensively as a red dye throughout the Archipelago.
45	Sagah Bark	Singapore	
46	Sapanwood (Root)	Philippine Islands	
47	Kayu Kudrang	Malacca	See No. 110 & 111. £0 6s 8d per 133 1-3 lbs Furnishes a yellow dye. £0 12s 6d per 133 1-3 lbs.
48	Samak Bark	Singapore	£0 8s 4d per 133 1-3 lbs.
49	Mangrove Bark	Singapore	For Tanning leather, nets, and cloth. £0 0s 9d per 133 1-3 lbs.

## FURNITURE WOODS.

50	Siam wood	Phuay of Prince of Wales Island.
51	Ebony	do
52	Wild Durian	do
53	Uncertain	do
54	Angsepa wood	do
55	Guava wood	do
56	Kanunung	do
57	Senna, Baymah, Angsena	do
58	Mirlimoh	do
59	Do	do
60	Balah	do
61	Balah bungan	do
62	Root of Batel nut tree	do
63	Root of the cocoanut tree	do
64	Clove wood	do
65	Root of Eboch tree	do
66	Timbusu	do
67	Siam Wood	do

No	Name of Article	Place of Production.	Remarks.
68	Timbusu	Pinang or P.	
69	Baloh	W. Island.	
70	Baloh Bunga	do	
71	Ranggas	do	
72	Pinang wood	do	
73	Kulim	do	
74	Baloh	do	
75	Ibool-wood	do	
76	Lingoa wood	Moluccas (Ceram)	The Amboyna wood of commerce. [Oblong table slab, 7 ft. 9 in. long, 4 ft. 5 in. broad.] Imported in considerable quantities into Great Britain during the period in which the Moluccas were British possessions, but the importation has ceased with the cessation of our intercourse with those islands. This wood, which is very durable and capable of a high polish, is abundant at Ceram, New Guinea, and throughout the Molucca seas. It is prepared in large slabs such as this and the circular specimen No. 77 by the natives of these islands, and can be obtained in almost any quantity if the precaution is taken of ordering it during the previous trading season. The Kayu Buka of commerce is the knarled excrescence of this tree—see, No. 78. Presented to the Exhibition by Messrs Almeida & Sons, of Singapore, the importers, with a request that in the event of the collection being broken up after the close of the Exhibition, this slab may be deposited in one of the national museums.
77	Lingoa wood	Moluccas (Ceram)	Circular slab 6 feet 7 inches in diameter. These large circular slabs are obtained by taking advantage of the spurs which project from the base of the trunk, as the tree itself has not sufficient diameter to furnish such wide slabs. They are occasionally met with as large as 9 feet in diameter, but the usual size is from 4 to 6 feet. The wood takes a fine polish. Presented to the Exhibition by Messrs Almeida & Sons, of Singapore, with a request that in the event of the collection being broken up after the close of the Exhibition, this slab may be deposited in one of the national museums.
78	Kayu Buka	Moluccas (Ceram)	This wood is obtained from the knotty excrescences which are found on the stems of the Lingoa tree. It is brought to Singapore by the Eastern traders from Ceram, Arru and New Guinea, and is sold here by weight. It is much esteemed as a fancy wood both in Europe and China, but the demand in Europe seems to have decreased of late years.



## USEFUL WOODS OF THE MALAY PENINSULA.

No	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
79	Bintangor wood	Malay Peninsula	In general use for planks, masts and spars &c, in fact it holds the same position in the Straits settlements that the pine holds in America. In the greatest abundance around Singapore, exported in large quantities to the Mauritius, California &c.
80	Kledang	"	"
81	Beliong	"	"
	Changis	"	"
82	Klat	"	"
83	Timbusu	"	"
84	Kayu Brombong	"	"
85	Angsanah	"	"
86	Tampinis	"	"
87	Tanpang	"	"
88	Kranji	"	"
89	Slumar	"	"
90	Simpoh Bukit	"	"
91	Krantai	"	"
92	Kamuning	"	"
93	Simpoh Ryah	"	"
94	Merbow	"	"
95	Medangsi Miniak	"	"
96	do. Buah Yeah	"	"
97	do. Konit	"	"
98	do. Kitanahan	"	"
99	do. Tandoh	"	"
100	Bilion Wangi	"	"
101	Jambu-ayer Utan	"	"
102	Peragah	"	"
103	Kayu Arang	"	"
104	Leban	"	"
105	Ranggas	"	"
106	Bras-bras	"	"
107	Glam	"	The Glam tree furnishes a paper-like bark much used in caulking the seams of vessels. Used as floats for fishing nets.
108	Poolai-wood	"	"
109	Sandal-wood	Timor Id.	An odoriferous wood well known in commerce. The island of Timor is the only country in the Archipelago which produces it in any quantity. £1 17s 6d per 133 lbs. £0 5s 6d per 133 lbs. (size of India).
110	Sapan-wood	Siam	£0 9s 3d per 133 lbs. The sapan-wood furnishes a red dye, and is in fact, the log-wood of the Archipelago. Exported in large quantities to Europe.
111	do. do.	Phillippine Islands	As cut from the jungle, previous to being subjected to the process of smoking, which gives the cane the rich brown tint, so much admired in Europe. £0 10s 0d per dozen.
112	Canes	Malacca	£0 3s 6d per 100. Smoked. £0 10s 6d per doz.
113	do.	do	£2 10s 0d per 100.
114	do.	do	£3 2s 6d per 100.
115	do.	Sumatra	do. do. do.
116	do.	do	do. do. do.
117	do.	do	do. do. do.
118	do.	do	do. do. do.
119	Vegetable Tallow	Malacca	£1 0s 10d per 100.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS, AND SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED  
FROM NATIVE PRODUCE.

No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
120	Paddy of rice in the husk.	Malacca	
121	Cleaned Rice.	Do	
122	Katjang Ejo or green Peas.	Sumatra (Assahan)	
123	Do. Do.	Sumbawa	
124	Katjang Tahoo.	Sumatra (Assahan)	
125	Do. prot ayam.	Malacca.	
126	Ejin	do.	
126	(a) Dammar Batu : a resin.	do.	
127	Pulut rice	do.	Considered as a delicacy and much prized for its nutritious qualities.
128	Pulut Rice (dark variety).	do.	
129	The Nutmeg [as plucked from the tree]	Singapore	
130	Do., shelled	Singapore	
131	Mace	do.	
132	Nutmegs	Pinang	
133	Do.	do.	
134	Mace	do.	
135	Cloves	do.	
136	Black Pepper	Singapore	
137	White do.	do.	
138	Cinnamon	Malacca	
138	(a) Katjang Tanah or ground Nut (white variety)	do.	
138	(b) do. do (brown variety)	do.	
139	Pearl Sago (1st size)	Singapore	The raw material imported from Sumatra, Borneo and neighbouring lands.
140	Do. (2nd size)	do.	
141	Do. (small size)	do.	
142	Sago Flour.	do.	
143	Arrow Root Flour	Singapore	
144	Pearl Arrow Root	do.	
145	Gambier	do.	
146	Gold Dust	Borneo (Sarawak)	
147	do.	do. (Sambas)	
148	do.	Malay Peninsula (Klang)	
149	do.	do. (Pahang)	
150	do.	Malacca	
151	Smelted Antimony	Borneo	
152	Tin	Malay Peninsula (Pahang)	
153	do	do. (Malacca)	
154	do	do. (Pahang)	
155	do	do. (Johor)	

1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 26

No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
157	Tail Ramie (in its various stages of preparation)	Singapore	Ramie is a kind of nettle the rind of which furnishes a thread remarkable for strength and durability. See Nos. 227 & 229.
158	Bark of the Trap-tree	Singapore	The Trap is an artocarpus, which also furnishes the Gutta used as bird-lime, see No. 17. The bark is used for fishing lines, cordage, and nets. See No. 230.
159	Plantain fibre.	do.	(Sesha A) .ob .ob
160	Aloe or Agave fibre, prepared as thread.	do.	(ob) .ob .ob
161	Pine-apple fibre, 3 qualities	do.	(ob) .ob .ob
162	(a) do. prepared for weaving cloth.	Singapore	(A) .ob .ob
163	ditto cordtwine	do.	(ob) .ob .ob
164	Fibre of the musa or plantain-stem	do.	(ob) .ob .ob
165	Raw Cotton (gossypium herbaceum)	Sumatra. (Acheen)	1st Description £0. 0. 4½ per lb. avoird. 2nd do. £0. 0. 2½ per do. 3rd do. £0. 0. 2½ per do.
166	Raw Cotton (gossypium herbaceum)	Sumatra. (Palem-bang)	
167	Cotton Twist	do. Sumatra [Palem-bang]	
168	Bark Cloth	Malay Peninsula (Kedah)	Manufactured by the Semangs or Oriental Negro tribes.
169	do.	Celebes. (Kamli W.C.)	Made from the bark of the paper Mulberry.
170	Coarse Cotton Cloth	Bali Id.	Worn by field labourers and exported to Ceram and New Guinea.
171	Cotton Cloth	Borneo. N. W. Coast.	Manufactured from native produce by the Dyak tribes.
172	do.	do.	do
173	do.	do.	do
174	do.	do.	do
175	Salendong or Scarf	Malay Peninsula (Tringani)	Embroidered with gold thread
176	(a) do. do.	Malay Peninsula (Pahang)	do do.
177	Silk Handkerchief.	Malay Peninsula (Tringani)	do do.
178	Silk Handkerchief.	Malay Peninsula (Lingy)	do do.
179	Salendong or Shawl	Timor Id.	Timor is the most remote of the Eastern islands in which textile fabrics are manufactured, the countries beyond producing no other cloths than those of bark beaten out. The texture of the cotton cloths manufactured in Timor & the adjacent islands closely corresponds with those of the Battas of Sumatra and the Dyaks of Borneo, (see Nos. 171 to 174 incl.) The manufacture is evidently of great antiquity, and must have been introduced before that of Java of the present time, which is of Hindu origin.



No.	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
			In this specimen the cotton and dyes are the growth of Timor. The silk thread introduced are made from raw silk imported from China.
180	Salendong or Scarf	Sumatra (Batuhara, P. Coast)	Cotton and dyes of native growth. Raw silk imported from continent of Asia.
181	Salendong	Sumatra (Acheen)	Silk.
182	Sarong or petticoat	do. Palembang	do.
183	do.	do. (Acheen)	do.
184	Saluer or trousers	do. (do.)	Silk and cotton mixed
185	do.	do. (do.)	Silk.
186	Silk Cloth.	Camboja.	All the materials of native production.
187	Saluer.	Sumatra. (Acheen)	
188	do.	do. Palembang	
189	do.	do. (Acheen)	
190	do.	do. Palembang	
191	Silk Sarong.	do.	
192	do.	do.	
193	do.	do.	
194	do.	do.	
195	do.	do.	Silk.
196	Cloth.	Camboja.	Silk.
197	Embroidered Cloth.	Singapore	Not adorning the head.
198	Hand-loom.	Celebes	Hand-loom on which the Bugis sarong are made, with cloth in the process of weaving. The frame of this loom is the same as the one used up according to the accompanying model (No. 199) the parts of which are lettered to correspond with those on the frame itself.
199	Model of Framed Hand-loom.	Singapore	To serve as a guide for setting up the frame in packets. No 198.
199	Spinning Wheel.	Singapore	For making Pine-apple thread.

## FANCY MANUFACTURES.

200	Siri Box.	Sumatra Palembang	Previous to undergoing the process of queuing, see following Nos.
201	do.	do.	Lacquered plain.
202	do.	do.	Flowered and completed.
203	do.	do.	Of Kayu Duku. Previous to being lacquered.
204	do.	do.	Lacquered and completed.
205	Writing Box.	do.	
206	Pyramidal Boxes.	do.	
207	Small lacquered box.	do.	
208	do.	do.	
209	do.	do.	
210	do.	do.	
211	do.	do.	
212	do.	do.	
213	Lacquered Writing dipper.	do.	
214	Salver or Tray.	Singapore	Formed in the jungle by Malay wood men, who bring them into town for sale as soon as a sufficient number is collected cost £0. 0s 5d each.

No.	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
215	Salver or Sweetmeat Tray.	Sumatra Palembang	As cut from the forest tree previous to being smoothed and lacquered. For the subsequent process see Nos. 216 and 217.
216	do.	do.	Partly lacquered.
217	do.	do.	Completed.
218	Covers for Dishes	Borneo (interior of Banjarmasin, S. C.)	The ornamental work closely resembles that of the natives of Ceram, but the shell-work is not so fine.
221	Set of Boxes, Fitting one within the other	Borneo Kota Kingin or Wuringin S. C.	
222	Lid of a Ceram Box	Ceram (Moluccas)	The only specimen of this singular manufacture that the Committee have been enabled to obtain at Singapore, but arrangements have been made for sending to the Exhibition a set of large boxes now in England. This manufacture has recently excited a certain degree of interest from the close resemblance it bears to the ornamental work of the North American Indians. A corresponding manufacture is met with in Borneo, with similar ornamental work of shells or <i>wampum</i> , but it is coarser. See No. 218.
223	Segar case	Celebes	Manufactured from Pandan leaf by natives of interior.
224	Kopia or skull cap.	Celebes	Pandan-leaf. Worn by the Muslim inhabitants.
225	Chess Board.	Pinang	Exhibiting specimens of the ornamental woods.
226	Bugis Kapok	Celebes	
227	Clove Model	Amboyna	Model of an Orang Baai or State Barge. Manufactured of Cloves by natives of Amboyna.
228	Flower basket	do.	do.
229	Imit. Tea service	do.	do. Presented by Robert Bain, Esq.
FISHING GEAR.			
230	[a] Floating net	Singapore	Employed in taking a small kind of herring in the neighbouring strait. The twine is of cotton, manufactured in Java.
237	[a] do.	do.	The twine of this net is made from the Rami fibre, see No. 157.
238	[a] Casting net	do.	The thread made in Java from native cotton.
239	[a] Seine net	do.	Twine of Rami fibre, see No. 157.
240	[a] Fishing Lines	do.	Thread of Trap fibre, see No. 158.
241	[a] do.	do.	Made of Java cotton thread, tanned with the fruit of the mangrove.
242	[a] Fishing hook	do.	Made from thick brass wire.
243	Fish spear	do.	For spearing large fish in the clear deep water of the narrow row to the beach.
244	Harpoon	do.	For striking <i>duyongs</i> and large fish.
245	Fish spear	do.	
246	Fish gig	do.	
247	Turtle peg	do.	When the turtle is struck the peg or harpoon comes out of the socket in the staff and the line alone remains attached.
248	Fish trap	do.	

A set of these boxes was obtained after this list was completed, but in time to be forwarded by the *Ingleswood*.



# AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
239	Hand-loom	Sumatra [Pala-lembang]	Complete with frame. This shows a much higher state of art than the Celebes loom, although the principle is identical.
240	Model of a Plough	Malacca	Usually drawn by one or two buffaloes, which, being semi-amphibious animals are peculiarly adapted for the wet land culture of rice, to which the use of the plough is almost exclusively confined, the chukal or large hoe, being the instrument employed in turning up the soil in plantation culture.
241	Model of a Harrow	do	Drawn by one or two buffaloes.
242	Model of a Sacrifier	do	Drawn by one or two buffaloes and employed in clearing from weeds and lallang the ground that has already been broken up by the plough.
243	Model of a Chuagkol or large Hoe	do	In very general use among the field-labourers of the Straits settlements as a digging instrument.
244	Model of a sort of Sogthe	do	Used in clearing the lallang or coarse grass and brushwood from lands that have been allowed to lie fallow, preparatory to re-cultivation.
245	Instrument for reaping Paddy	do	
246	Rattan cutter	do	
247	Carpenter's adze	Singapore	
248	do.	do	Instrument with moveable blade calculated to serve both as axe and adze.
249	[a] Auger	do	Boring instrument. A semi-rotatory movement is given by moving the cylindrical piece rapidly up and down the shaft.
250	Malay Felling axe	do	Used in squaring timber.
251	Malay Carpenter's axe	do	
252	Gouge, chisel and mallet	Malacca	
253	Malay parang	Singapore	
254	Sword and sheath	Sumatra [Acheen]	
255	Ranchong or stile to dagger	do	
256	Sword sheath	do	
257	[a] Betel Nut-cracker.	Singapore	In very general use among the natives who are nearly all consumers of betel-nut. This instrument appears never to have been imitated by the home manufacturer.
258	Cocoanut grater	do	£0 4s 2d each.
259	Ladle	Malacca	
260	Sandals or wooden shoes	do	
261	Sieve	Singapore	
262	Fan for cleaning rice	do	
263	Basket	Bawian or Bawang Id. [Java]	
264	Strainers or cullenders	Singapore	



No.	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
265	Gutta Percha Jug and Basin	Singapore	
266	do. do. Timba or Draw-bucket	do.	
267	do. Bucket	do.	
268	do. Whips	do.	

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

269	Bugis Mat	Celebes	
270	do.	do.	
271	do.	do.	
272	Rattan Mat	Borneo [Banjar Massin]	
277	Mat	Borneo Proper	
278	do.	Malay Peninsula. Pulo Aor	
279	do.	Philippine Ids.	
284	do.	Pulo Siantan. [Anambas Ids.]	
285	do.	Malacca	Made of Bankuang or Mat material.
286	Small Articles	do.	Bankuang.
288	Nest of 9 baskets	Bawian	do.
289	Covers for provisions &c.	Borneo [Banjar Massin]	Made of Palm tree.
290	(Conical		
291	Hats	Palembang	
292	do.	Singapore	
293	Specimen of basket work	Bawian	
294	Set of baskets	Singapore	
295	Bamboo Fans	Bawian	
296	Kopia or Mussulman Cap.	Malacca	Basket-work.

## MODELS OF NATIVE VESSELS.

300	Model of a Lanun pirate prahu of Mindanao.	Carries a crew of about 60 men. The stage or platform suspended to the mast, with the grappling hooks attached to the end, is used as a bridge for boarding a prize.	
301	do. do. do. [2nd Class] [1st Class]	Carries a crew of 100 men or thereabout. In this description of vessel, the tripod mast, the two after feet of which work on hinges, is used as a bridge in boarding.	
302	Model of a Padewahkan or Bugis trading prahu	The trade with New Guinea and the Eastern Islands. (commonly called the Bugis Trade,) and the Trepang fishery on the North Coast of Australia, is carried on chiefly in vessels of this description, which leave Macassar and the other ports of Celebes, for the Eastern Islands during the westerly monsoon, returning with the southerly trade wind.	
303	Model of a sampan. [1st Class]	A description of boat peculiar to Singapore and remarkable for its swiftness both with sails and oars. These boats when skilfully managed are exceedingly safe, and are sometimes employed on rather distant coasting voyages, from Singapore to Pinang for example.	
304	Model of a Singapore sampan or passage boat [2nd Class]	Employed chiefly in conveying passengers between the shore and the shipping.	
305	Model of a Singapore sampan or passage boat [3rd Class]	do. do.	

## No. II.

## SUPPLEMENTARY COLLECTION.

To be forwarded by the Mail Steamer in the early part of  
January, 1851.

N.B. The Articles forming the Supplementary Collection are distinguished by being numbered in red crayon. Those marked in the list with an asterick were forwarded with Collection No. I in the Ship "Inglewood."

## NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
1	Edible Bird's Nests.	Java	from £500 to £583 per pl. of 183 lbs avoird
2	Petroleum or Earth Oil.	do	
3	Soap Nuts.	do	Used in washing.
4	Dammar.	do	A resin used instead of pitch for paying the seams of vessels.
5	White Dammar	Sumatra	
6	Gutta Podoh	Billiton	Vegetable Wax
7	Bees' Wax	Timor	
8	Kanari Nut	Java.	This production is not indigenous to Java, but has been introduced from the Moluccas where the Canari trees afford shade to the Nutmeg plantations. This description of nut is eaten as a fruit, and the flavor closely resembles that of the almond. The uncultivated variety produces a nut remarkable for the quantity of oil it contains which is collected in large quantities by the inhabitants of the Moluccas, and is in general use for cooking and burning in lamps. In fact it there supersedes coconut oil, which is scarce.
9	Tanger Bark	Macassar	Used in making a lye for washing the hair, which it is said to cleanse and strengthen
10	Gum Catchouk	Lampung (Sumatra)	India Rubber.
11	Gums.	Sarawak (Borneo)	Collection of various gums in small bottles
12	Mangkudu Root	Celebes	A red dye, <i>Morinda Umbellata</i> .
13	do	Java.	do do do
14	Mangkudu Wood	do	do do do
15	do	do	do do do
16	Lopish Bark	Celebes	A dye
17	Sapan Wood	do	A red dye
18	Bunchong Wood	Bulu	do
20	Gaji Gum	do	A dyewood
21	Kasumba	Celebes	Safflower ( <i>Carthamus tinctoria</i> )
21	Resins and Guttas	Sarawak (Borneo)	A great variety
22	Vegetable tallow	do	Melted into a gourd-shell used as
23	Medicines	Java	Roots, herbs, (and other vegetable substances used by native practitioners as medicines.
24	Massey Bark	New Guinea	Much used by the natives of Java and Borneo as a cosmetic for rubbing over their bodies

No	Name of Article	Place of Production.	Remarks.
25	Kudrung Wood	Java	
26	Box of Minerals	Borneo	Containing compartments: No. 1 Coal from Barram. 2 Pyrites from Barram. 3 Black & Yellow-Sand 4 Antimony Ore. 5 do 6 do 7 do 8 Crude Antimony. 9 Antimony Ores. 10 Fresh water Pearls. 11 Gold dust. 12 Native Iron; Borneo Copper Ore.
27	Chrystal	Malacca	From the Neighbourhood of Mount Ophir.
	Useful Woods	Singapore	70 Specimens.
	Fish Maws	Sumatra	Used as Isinglass.
	Pipe Clay	Singapore	
	Yellow Ochre	do	
	Red Clay	do	
	Dammer	do	

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AND SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED FROM NATIVE PRODUCE

28	Pekoe Tea	Java	Manufactured and packed on the Government plantations by Chinese Workmen.
29	Congo Tea	do	
30	Cigars	Sourabaya	
31	do	do	
32	do	do	
33	Table Rice	Indramayo	
33	do	do	
34	Ketane Rice	Java	Pulut Rice of the Malays, see No 127, 1st Collection.
35	do	do	Dark variety.
36	Katchang Tanah	do	Ground nut. Much cultivated in the neighbourhood of the sugar plantations, where the refuse, after the oil has been extracted, is used as a manure. The oil is in general use for burning, and among the poorer natives for frying food.
37	Katchang Merah	do	Red Peas.
38	Katchang Ejou	do	Green Pea.
39	do	do	
40	do	do	
41	Katchang Tungah	do	
42	do Botor	do	Used as a vegetable.
43	Blendju	do	The flour used in making cakes.
44	Katjang Kadeleh	do	Eaten with coffee when prepared as a paste and fried with oil.
45	Wiegane	do	Used as a vegetable.
46	Coffee	Sarawak (Borneo)	Eaten in various form. The oil expressed from it is considered to possess certain medicinal virtues.
47	do	Pasberang (Java)	Produce of the estate of Mr Henty.
48	Arrow Root	Sarawak (Borneo)	



No	Name of Article	Place of production.	Place of Production.	Remarks	Name of Article
49	Arrow Root	Java	Boone		
50	White Pepper	Sumatra			
51	Black do	Sumatra			
52	Long do	Java			
53	Black Pepper	Sarawak			
54	Cayene Pepper	do			
55	Common Pepper	do			
56	Tamarinds	Java			
57	Turmeric	do			
58	Nutmegs, Mace	Sarawak			
	Cloves & Betelnut	do			
59	Siri Oil	Sumatra		Prepared from the lemon-grass.	
60	Cocunut Oil	Sarawak			
61	Minjak Jarak	Java		Castor Oil. Used for lamps, and for paying the bottoms of ships.	
62	Katchang Oil	do		Prepared from the Ground-nut No 36.	
63	Kayu Puteh Oil	Moluccas			
64	Cochineal	Java		Grown in considerable quantities on the Government Plantations.	
65	do	do			
66	do	do			
67	do	do			
68	Cinnamon	do			
69	Sugar	Sourabaya (Java)		Manufactured in Dutch high-pressure vacuum pans.	
70	do	do		Manufactured by a new process not yet generally known. Made in common open Battery.	
71	do	Probolingo (Java)		Manufactured in low-pressure vacuum pans.	
72	do	Sourabaya (Java)		Made in common open battery pans.	
73	do	do		Same as No. 71.	
74	do	Java		Made from the juice extracted from the flower-spindle of the Gummuti Palm.	
75	Sago Cakes	Moluccas.		The pith of the Sago Palm prepared for exportation. In this state it constitutes the principal food of the natives of the Moluccas, especially during their searanges. It is cooked by simply dipping the cakes into warm water which softens them, and renders them easily masticated. It is also made into a sort of soup.	
76	Iron	Celebes		Smelted by the aborigines from Native Ores.	
77	Essential Oils	Moluccas		Extracted from spices and various other woods.	
78	Tin.	Linga			
	Spices	Malacca			
	* Betel Nut.	Singapore		Tin box contains specimens of various spices.	
TEXTILE MATERIALS AND FABRICS.					
80	Cotton.	Java		Grown on the rice lands as a second crop (uncleaned).	
81	do	do		do (cleaned).	
82	do	do		Upas variety. Grown both as an annual and as a perennial, (uncleaned).	
83	do	do		do (cleaned).	
84	do	Celebes		do (Java)	

No	Name of Article	Place of Production.	Remarks.	No
85	Cotton	Pamanoekan (Java)	Lowland variety.	138
86	do.	do	Upland do.	139
87	do.	Sarawak	From Pernambuco seed.	140
88	do.	Bali	do	141
89	Pine Apple Fibre	Celebes	do	142
90	Papyrus	Java	Wood, leaf and bark.	143
91	Bark Cloth	Java	Made from Papyrus-bark.	144
92	Bark Paper	Madura	do	145
93	Flax.	Java	1st Quality (dressed.)	146
94	do	do	2nd do	147
95	Pine Apple Fibre	do	do	148
96	Cotton Twist	Celebes	Unbleached.	149
97	do	do	do	150
98	Cotton Twist	Celebes	Dyed.	151
99	Cotton Yarn	Java	do	152
100	do	do	do	153
101	Cotton Tape	Celebes	do	154
102	Embroidered Tape.	do	do	155
103	Silk Tape	do	do	156
104	Talli Pinding	do	do	157
105	do	do	do	158
106	do	do	do	159
107	do	Borneo	do	160
108	Cloth.	do	Manufactured by the so-called Arafuras of Mountaineers of one of the remote Eastern Islands, said to be New Guinea, but more probably Ceram, where the aborigines are known to manufacture various textile fabrics from native fibres.	161
109	Cotton Cloth	Boutan	Unbleached.	162
110	do	Borneo	do	163
111	do	do	do	164
112	Cloth	Sumatra	do	165
113	Cotton Cloths	Pamanoekan (Java)	do	166
114	Cotton Cloth	Java.	Dyed with the Mangkudu root.	167
115	do Cloths	do	Yarn and dyes of native production.	168
116	do	do	Yarn and dyes the production of Europe.	169
117	do	Celebes	Manufacture native.	170
118	do	do	do	171
119	Cotton Cloth	Java	Wool, native yarn.	172
120	do	do	Dyes, Native.	173
121	do	Celebes	do	174
122	do	do	do	175
123	do	do	do	176
124	do	do	do	177
125	do	do	do	178
126	Cloths	Linga	Presented by the Highness the Sultan of Linga.	179
127	Embroidered Cloth	China	do	180
128	do Cap	Sumatra	do	181
129	do	do	do	182
130	Salad Tongs	Java	Made of Buffalo-horn.	183
131	Pin Cushion	do	do	184
132	Buttons	do	Of various sizes, turned from Ivory, Bone, and horn.	185



No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
133	Combs	Java	Tortoise-shell horn.
134	do	do	do.
135	Kris Handles	do	Carved Ivory.
136	Covers for Tumbler.	do	Tortoise-shell.
137	do	do	do
138	do	do	Buffalo-horn.
139	Cigar Cases	do	Variegated Bamboo.
140	do	do	Tortoise-shell.
141	do	Celebes	Do with spring lids.
142	Arm Bangles	do	do
143	Kris Ring & Coekatoo Chain	do	do
144	Finger Rings	do	do
145	Seal Ring	do	do
146	Silver Bangles	do	do
147	Chimney Ornaments	Java	Made from the Nautilus shell.
148	do	do	Do. Celebes
149	Ladies Whips	do	do
150	Horn Combs and Needle case.	Celebes	do.
151	Cuscus Fans	Bawian	do.
152	Pack of Playing Cards.	Celebes	do.
	Pinding	Singapore	Golden Ornament worn by Malayan women of rank as a fastening for the waist-belt.
	Set of boxes	Ceram	These boxes were received after the No 1 list had been completed, but in time to be forwarded by the "Inglewood" see No. 292.

#### IMPLEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC USE.

154	Models of Weapons.	Java	
155	Siri or Betel-box	Linga	This form of box can only be used by the Sultan. Presented by H. H. the Sultan of Linga.
156	do	do	Form peculiar to the Rajah Muda or heir apparent.
157	do	do	Form peculiar to the Bindahara or Treasurer.
158	do	do	Form peculiar to the Tamungung or Minister of War and Police.
159	Knives	Celebes	Made from native iron.
160	Klewang or Sword.	Batana	
161	Hedding	Java	Chopping knife of the Tengger Mountaineers.
162	word	Borneo	Made of native iron by people of Kotai East coast of Borneo.
163	Betel Box	Java	Containing 2 male combs, 2 female do. and 2 children's anklets.
164	Chair Mat	Bawian	
165	Sleeping Mat	do	
166	Dyak Violin	Borneo	do
167	Kayen Guitar	do	do
168	Native Musical Instrument	Java.	



No	Name of Article.	Place of Production.	Remarks.
IMPLEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC USE			
169	Brushes	Celebes	Made of the Gammuti Fibre.
170	Auger	Java	Instrument used for boring wood.
171	Native Rope	Celebes	Made from the bark of the Kasumba.
172	Strainer	do	
173	Work basket	do	
	Grind stone	do	
	Reels	Singapore	For spinning pine-apple thread.
	Gutta Percha splints	do	For setting broken limbs.
	2 Lellahs	do	Brass swivel guns, used as an armament for Malay prahus.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
174	Model of a Farm Establishment	Java	

## APPENDIX.

The articles enumerated in the following list arrived from Labuan after the Supplementary Collection had been arranged. Those articles adapted for overland transit will be forwarded by the January steamer:—

List of Articles collected by the Labuan Government for the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, and forwarded to Singapore to be incorporated with the collection from that place.

## ARMS

No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
1	Ilang	Barram River	The Arms of the Kyan Chief "Ayer Berlari," presented by him to the Labuan Government.
2	Shield	N. W. Coast of Borneo	
3	War Jacket	Borneo	
4	Ilang	ditto ditto	The Arms of the Kyan Chief "Paran Lajow," presented by him to the Labuan Government.
5	Shield	ditto ditto	
6	Spear	ditto ditto	
7	Ilang	ditto ditto	The Arms of the Kyan Chief "Tam-Adding," presented by him to the Labuan Government.
8	Shield	ditto ditto	
9	Spear	ditto ditto	
10	Topy	ditto ditto	The Arms of the Kyan Chief "Sing Owadin," presented by him to the Labuan Government.
11	Ilang	ditto ditto	
12	Shield	ditto ditto	
13	Spear	ditto ditto	
14	Topy	ditto ditto	
15	Kris	Borneo	
16	Ditto	Sooloo	
17	Kampilan	Tampasuk	Swords used by the Illanun pirates on the Coast of Borneo.
18	Ditto	Malludu Bay	
19	Dusun knife	Mengatal	Used by the Dusuns or Hill Tribes.
20	Ditto	Ditto	
21	Spear	Tampasuk	Used by Illanun pirates.
22	Ditto	Ditto	
23	Ditto	Ditto	
24	Chain Armour	Tampasuk	Worn by Illanun pirates.
25			
26	Shields	Ditto	Used by ditto.
27			
28	Ditto	Ditto	Used by ditto.
29	Case for Arrows		
30	Sumpitan		

NATIVE MANUFACTURES.			No	Name of Article.	Remarks.
No	Name of Article.	Place of Pro- duction.	No	Name of Article.	Remarks.
1	Cloth	N. W. Coast (Tampassuk)	170	Native Rope	Manufactured by the Illanuns.
2	Ditto	do	171	Native Ropes	Do.
3	Ditto	do	172	Work basket	Do.
4	Ditto	do	173	Stems, by ditto.	Do.
5	Jackets	Mengatal	174	Reels	Do.
6	Sleeping Wrapper	do	175	from the bark of trees.	Do.
7	Waist cloth—used by women	do	176	Native cotton	Do.
8	Ditto	do	177	Model of a Rasp	Do.
9	Ditto	do	178	Manufactured in the city of Bruni.	Do.
10	Sarong	Brune	179	Ditto	Do.
11	Ditto	do	180	Worn by Dusuns.	Do.
12	Hat	Mengatal	181	Native cotton	Do.
13	Ditto	do	182	Native cotton	Do.
14	Basket	do	183	Native cotton	Do.
15	Ditto	do	184	Native cotton	Do.
16	Roll of Mats	do	185	Native cotton	Do.
17	Cooking pot	do	186	Native cotton	Do.
18	Ditto	do	187	Native cotton	Do.
19	Ditto	do	188	Native cotton	Do.
20	Ornamental basket and cover	do	189	Native cotton	Do.
21	Basket	do	190	Native cotton	Do.
22	Mats	Natunas Islds.	191	Native cotton	Do.
23	Ditto	Brune	192	Native cotton	Do.
24	Hand-loom	do	193	Native cotton	Do.
25	Sarong	do	194	Native cotton	Do.
26	Gold Ear Orna- ments	do	195	Native cotton	Do.
27	Ring	do	196	Native cotton	Do.
28	Button	do	197	Native cotton	Do.
29	Ornaments	do	198	Native cotton	Do.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			199	Native cotton	Do.
1	Plough	Mengatal (N. W. Coast of Borneo)	200	Native cotton	Do.
2	Harrow	do	201	Native cotton	Do.
NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.			202	Native cotton	Do.
1	Section of the trunk of the sago palm	Mengatal	203	Native cotton	Do.
2	Coal	Head of the Harbour of La- buan	204	Native cotton	Do.
3	Ditto	Tanjong Ku- bong	205	Native cotton	Do.
4	Tobacco	Mengatal	206	Native cotton	Do.
5	Coal	Mount Pisang (mouth of the Brunei River)	207	Native cotton	Do.
6	Ditto	From bed of the Kianguey river.	208	Native cotton	Do.



No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.	No	Name of Article.
7	Caoutchouc	N. W. Coast of Borneo		13	Tortoiseshell
8	Kayu Garu	do	Emits a fragrance & is burned as incense.	14	Pepper (black)
9	Kulit Lawan	do	Clove bark.	15	Cotton
10	Kayu Lakkar	do	Burned as incense.	16	Native Indigo plant
11	Kerta Ambuk	do	do.	17	Kappau paddy
12	Benkita-bartum	do	Produces a dark purple or black dye.	18	do. rice
13	Tortoiseshell	Labuan and N. Coast		19	Sampang paddy
14	Pepper (black)	N. W. Coast		20	do. rice
15	Cotton	do		21	Pasir paddy
16	Native Indigo plant	do		22	do. rice
17	Kappau paddy	do		23	Sambas biji paddy
18	do. rice	do		24	Adan paddy
19	Sampang paddy	do		25	Jinjang ditto
20	do. rice	do		26	Radin ditto
21	Pasir paddy	do		27	Jongko ditto
22	do. rice	do		28	do. rice
23	Sambas biji paddy	do		29	Nipah suit
24	Adan paddy	do		30	Treacle
25	Jinjang ditto	do		31	Vegetable Tallow
26	Radin ditto	do		32	Miniak Kapayang
27	Jongko ditto	do		33	M. Beribadak
28	do. rice	do		34	M. Langa
29	Nipah suit	do		35	M. Kambayo
30	Treacle	do		36	M. Kandri
31	Vegetable Tallow	do		37	M. Kruin
32	Miniak Kapayang	do		38	Civet
33	M. Beribadak	do		39	Seed pearls
34	M. Langa	do		40	Miniak Kapur
35	M. Kambayo	do		41	Malacca canes
36	M. Kandri	do			
37	M. Kruin	do			
38	Civet	do			
39	Seed pearls	do			
40	Miniak Kapur	do			
41	Malacca canes	do			

LIST OF WOODS.

1	Kayu Aru	Labuan	Height about 60 feet, diameter 3 feet.
2	Gabar Buto	do	do
3	Kayu Malam	do	do
4	" Bencoola	do	do
5	" Leda Karbau.	do	do
6	" Oobah	do	do
7	" Tampui pyah.	do	Height about 40 feet, diameter 18 inches—bark used in dyeing dull red.
8	" Palah palawan	do	Fruit tree.
9	" Petong	do	Height 30 feet, diameter 18 inches.
10	" Laoh	do	" 30 feet, do. 18 inches.
11	" Kandis Dahan	do	Small.
12	" Plye	do	Height 30 feet by 2 feet. Fruit tree.
13	" Kalam Pappa	do	do
14	" Tioro	do	do



No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
15	Kayu Tobah tohah	Labuan	Height 30 feet by 3 feet.
16	Kayu Jamber	do	Height 30 feet by 2 feet.
17	Karya	do	20 feet by 18 inches.
18	Badak utan	do	Fruit tree.
19	Taratang	do	Height 20 to 30 feet by 2 feet.
20	Sarogan	do	25 feet by 1 foot.
21	Giding	do	25 feet to 30 feet by 1 foot.
22	Nasi Nasi	do	40 feet by 2 feet.
23	Kapur Rangin	do	90 to 100 feet by 4 to 5 feet.
24	Senang Awan	do	90 to 120 feet by 5 to 6 feet.
25	R. sak	do	40 feet by 21 feet.
26	K. uing	do	70 feet by 3 feet.
27	Kruing Utan	do	40 feet by 21 feet.
28	Kapur	do	90 to 120 feet by 5 feet.
29	Samuck	do	30 feet by 2 feet—used in dyeing.
30	Rangas	do	30 feet by 18 inches—used in common furniture.
31	Arroo	do	30 feet by 2 feet.
32	Plye (root of)	do	do
33	Urat Mata	do	90 feet to 100 feet by 3 to 4 feet.
34	Impas	do	40 feet by 21 feet.
35	Bidarru	do	30 feet by 18 inch—scented wood.
36	Kamuning	do	6 inches in diameter.
37	Arang	do	Grows to a large size on the mainland of Borneo.
38	Limau Limau	do	6 inches diameter.
39	Name unknown	do	do
40	do	do	do
41	do	do	do
42	Kayu Jampalor	do	60 feet by 18 inches.
43	Jati China	do	60 feet by 20 inches.
44	Kayu Sampilow	do	90 feet by 4 feet—An oil is expressed from the fruit.
45	Senang Annun	do	70 feet by 3 feet.
46	Benatore bukut	do	50 feet by 21 feet.
47	Samala	do	do
48	Madang sisik	do	12 to 15 feet by 18 inches.
49	Kalim pupa tandak	do	30 feet by 2 feet.
50	Dadarru	do	do
51	Madang lada	do	do
52	Saryeah	do	30 feet by 3 feet.
53	Nibong benar	do	90 feet—a species of palm.
54	Nibong sabarani	do	90 feet.

No	Name of Article.	Place of production.	Remarks.
1	Kayu Air	Labuan	Height about 60 feet diameter 3 feet.
2	Gapar Buto	do	do
3	Kayu Malau	do	do
4	Banoola	do	do
5	Kayu Karpan	do	do
6	Oodah	do	do
7	Tambui pyan	do	Height about 40 feet diameter 18 inches—dark wood in drying dull red.
8	Kayu Karpan	do	Fruit tree.
9	Petang	do	Height 30 feet diameter 18 inches.
10	Laoh	do	do. 18 inches.
11	Kandiah	do	Height 30 feet by 2 feet. Fruit tree.
12	Plye	do	do
13	Kayu Pappa	do	do
14	Tiro	do	do

# CONCLUDING NOTE.

The Supplementary Collection, consisting of Articles received subsequent to the transmission of the 1st Collection, were forwarded by the Overland Steamer which left Singapore on the 7th of January, 1851. A number of specimens remained on hand, which, although unadapted for overland transit, are of sufficient interest to render their transmission to England advisable. These will be forwarded to the Court of Directors *via* the Cape of Good Hope in the course of the present month, and will probably be added to the Collection of the Exhibition if they arrive in time. The Cases numbered 4, 5, and 6, contain those articles of the Borneo collection which were not forwarded by the January Steamer. The contents of the others are as follow :—

## CASE NO. 1.

No	Name of Article.	Locality.	No	Name of Article.	Locality.
1	Anklongs or Musical Bamboos..	Java	17	Straw Basket	Celebes
2	Native Drum..	"	18	Betel Stand	"
3	Do..	"	19	Basket..	"
4	Instrument for cleaning cotton	"	20	Do..	"
5	Do..	Celebes	21	Do..	"
6	Conical Hats	Java	22	Hunting Cap	"
7	Window Blinds	"	23	Straw Hat	"
8	Sieve	"	24	Do..	"
9	Sandals	"	25	Rice Plates..	"
10	Gilt Baskets for carrying marriage presents..	"	26	Condiment Boxes	"
11	Flutes..	"	27	Work Basket	"
12	Ladles..	"	28	Basket..	"
13	Hand-basket	"	29	Do..	Java
14	Mats..	"	30	Conical Hats	Palembang
15	Cloths & Cotton twist	"	31	Japanned Boxes	"
16	Varnished Basket	"	32	Bugis Cap..	Celebes
			33	Enamelled Paddle	Palembang
			34	Do. Box	"
			35	Do..	"
			36	Do..	"

## CASE NO. 2.

37	Large Gong	Java	47	Specimens of Pot-	
38	Water Coolers	"	48	tery..	Java
39	Brass Betel Stand	"	49	Set of Trays	Palembang
40	Do. Candle Stick	"	50	Japanned Box	"
41	Tea Kettle..	"	51	Do..	"
42	Lotahs..	"	52	Do..	"
43	Carpenter's tools	"	53	Do. Stand	"
44	Water Cooler	"	54	Do..	"
45	Specimens of Pot-	"	55	Fishing Net	Java
46	tery..	"	56	Betel Box..	Macassar

## CASE NO. 3.

### TOURNAMENT SADDLE AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

### BOX OF SAMPLES.

Edible Bird's Nest (white)	Bram (Borneo)	Gamboge....	Siam
Do. (black)	Do.	Segar Cases..	Java
Specimen Raw Silk	Siam	Ear Ornaments of Tiger's Teeth..	Borneo
Do. Gum Benjamin	Do.		

FINIS.

